SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

The English Question As indicated by our columns to day, English war intelligence has over shawdowed all things else, and been the all-absorbing topi of conversation throughout the whole country Of course, the conclusions arrived at are almost as infinite as the number of opinions delivered, most of them, however, fully sustaining the legality of the scizure, and deeming it an impossibility that the rebel prisoners are to be

The hasty and injudicious action of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in Congruss, who presented resolutions yesterday, upholding, in advance, the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON. was voted down by an overwhelming majori and the matter will, doubtless, remain with Congressional or other action, until the claim of the British Government are officially learned Meanwhile we have every confidence, that i this, as in other things, the steady, just, and conservative course of the Executive, will over rule all Congresional cliques of vistat agitators, and secure to the question a cale full and reasonable discussion. Our country men will not hesitate to do what is right, thous they will submit to nothing that is wrong,

About Salspetre.

The news brought by the steamer Europa of the Preclamation of the Queen of England pro hibiting the export from the United Kingdor of gunpowder, brimstone, nitrate of soda and saltpetre, is stimulating speculation in the latter article, with which our mark at is ordinaril supplied almost wholly from British sources. The price advanced vesterday to 15 cants a pound, from the quotations of 10 cents and 1: cents for the week previous, and parties in this city are endeavoring to secure sufficient control of the market to fix the price to suit themselves They should be made to understand, however that Government will not permit unwarrante combination and speculations in an article such prime necessity in time of war, and, if o casion shall call for it, the stock in market wil be taken possession of at a fair price, to be fixed without regard to merely private interests.

Though we have at present a large supply or hand, the proclamation of the Queen, if long carried out, may occasion us some inconvenience as nearly all of our saltpetre is derived from the British possessions in India, some of it being shipped at Calcutta, and the rest coming rounto us through England. In its crude state, as nitrate of potash, it is found abundantly is the surface of the soil in the Indian kingdom o Oude, and to some extent, also, in Egypt and Southern Italy, though the amount imported from the latter countries is trifling. Large quan titles of mitrate of soda, or South American salt petre, as it is called, are obtained in Chili and Peru, and this may be easily converted into th purest of sal petre, as it was during the Russian war, when the markets of that country were supplied with saltpetre thus manufactured in this country, and shipped to Russia by way Hamburg.

Saltpetra can also be obtained in the United States from the limestone caves that abounce in Kentucky and other sections. This was almost our only source of supply during our last war with England which cut us off from our dependence upon her Indian possessions Earth yielding 15 per cent. of nitre is said to be found near Nashville, Tenn., in quantities sufficient to supply the entire country, though, just at present, this is not likely to help our Government much. There is an artificial process, too, for manufacturing saltpetre from beds of decaying vegetable and animal substances, mixed with old mortar and other refuse calcareous earth. But this is a slow process, requiring two or three years, so that it is not available in an emergency. It is chiefly used in Germany.

The wars of NAPOLEON compelled the French to make themselves independent of the rest of ishly, and a process was then invented by the French chemists for making saltpetre from o'd plaster rubbish. This has enabled France to dispense entirely with a foreign supply. When the emergency shall stimulate native production with us, we shall find ourselves equally independent, though meanwhile we may have to submit to high prices, rendered still more exorbitant by the greedy spirit of speculation The price of saltpetre is at all times liable to extreme fluctuations, according to the warlike or peaceful tendencies of different nations. I reached its highest point in 1795, being quoted in England at 170 shillings (\$41) per cwt talling during the succeeding year to 45 shillings (\$11.) In the London market report for the week ending Nov. 23d, 1861, the quotations were 38 to 40 shillings, against 30 to 34 shillings in September, when the market was largely supplied. An unprecedented demand has arisen since, which swept the market and stimulated prices.

The First Right Step Towards Emuncion

The bill introduced in Congress yesterday, b Senator Wilson, providing for the freedom the slaves in the District of Columbia, is nota ble as the first just and equitable step yet taken In that direction. And it will be successful, for the feeling at Washington is now such !! the bill, with some important amendment adding to its force and equity, will be passed and become a law. One of those amendmen will doubtless be to pay owners of slaves who they are worth, instead of injudiciously at tempting to limit the price below the value of many, if not most of them. The extinction slavery, added to the great improvements new making in Washington, consequent upon the war, will be a source of great advancement to that city, which has already thrown off its liless apathy of old, and bids fair to be a parma mently thriving place of resort.

Arriva! of the California Steamer. THE steamer Champion, from Aspinwall 7.h. arrived yesterday with nearly one milition of specie. On the 14th, lat. 31 30, long. 71, was chased by a three-masted propeller, squarerigged. On the foremast she carried three large skysails, a fore-staysail and jib. Appeared to have around stern, and the smoke-stack between the main and mizzen masta. Had two large boats, painted white, hanging to the davits amidships. To all appearance it was an iron vessel, newly painted, the bottom painted very bright red. After an hour's chase she pisted the English flag, of which no notice was

From the Month of the Mississippi-Arrival

of Butler's Expedition We received last night, too late for insertion. in today's paper, full advices from our special correspondent on the Butler expedition, who was on board the steamer Constitution. The troops by that vessel were landed on Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi, which the correspondent alludes to, in no flattering terms, as a low, sandy stretch of land, almost innocent of vegetation, or anything else to in-terest the eye or to inspire the mind.

By the arrival of the Dacotah at this port ye terday, we have dates from St. Thomas to the 3d. at which date the Iroquois was at that port, The Desotah brings no intelligence of the re-

ported engagement between the Sumter and Iroquois, which is, doubtless, without founda-The ship Montmorenci, of Bath, Me. from Liverpool with coal for the British Mail S'eamship Co., had been boarded by the Sum-ter, and all its nautical instruments stolen, but the vessel allowed to proceed, on account of its cargo belonging to British owners,

THE LATEST NEWS. Congressional Proceedings.

Debnte upon Kentucky Troops Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

RECKLESS WAR RESOLUTIONS

PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE. Their Over-Whelming Defeat.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY INTO PO-LITICAL ARRESTS.

XXXVII CONGRESS Sennte.

Waxviii Congress—Senate.

First Session.

Washington, Dic. 16.—Mr. King presented a petition from the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking that the New York Assay office have the privilege of coining.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition, from citizens of lows, for a change of the law which excludes Jewish chaptains from the army.

Mr. Grimes also presented a petition that in consequence of the present rebellion, slavery be absolutely and unconditionally ab lished.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions asking that the slaves of the robels be emancipated.

Mr. Sumner also presented a petition from the Marcol.

Mr. Sumner also presented a peti ion from the Mayor of Boston and others, asking for a repeal of the law in respect to Jewish Chap-

Mr. Chand'er presented a petition for an exhange of prisoners.

Mr. Ten Eyek offered a resolution that the Mr. Ten Eyek offered a resolution that the present war is for the Union, according to the Constitution; that the object of the war is to save the former, and enforce the latter; that it was so in the beginning, and should be so to the last; and that measures extreme and radical and disruptive in themselves, involving in a common fate the loyal and disloyal, should not be resorted to, and that in suppressing treason the Government cannot prove a traitor to the or-

resorted to, and that in suppressing treason the Government cannot prove a traitor to the organic law of the land. Laid over.

Mr. Hale offered a re-olution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing a uniform manner for dealing with the slaves of the rebels, and those made prisoners or escaping from their masters. Agreed to.

Mr. Lanc (Ind.) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to Committee on the Judiciary be requested to provide by law, so that the siders and abetters of treason may be prevented from bringing suits for the collection of debts in the Courts of the

United States. Agreed to.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the
Commissioner of Patents inquire if any additional legislation is necessary to secure persons of African descent the right to take out
patents. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilkinson offered the following preamble

and resolution:
Whereas, Jesse D. Bright, Senator from In diana, did, on the 1st of March last, write a letter to Jefferson Davis, [a letter was here read introducing a Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Davis as having an improvement in firearms,] and
Whoreas, Such letter is evidence of disloyal-

ty; therefore

Resolved, That Josse D. Bright be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Cowan moved the reference of the subct to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bright rose and said:

Mr. Bright rose and said:

Perhaps it was not improper to say a few words as to the truth of the charges making against him through a licentious press. It had been charged that he had absented himself from the "chaite from fear of such a resolution as had just been effered. It was not so. He had been choined to his room by illness. He had no objection to the resolution. He believed that in a service of seventeen years he had done nothing inconsistent with his duty as an American Senator, as a citizen, or as a gentleman. can Senator, as a citizen, or as a gentleman He coursed an investigation into all his act

Mr. Bright then asked to have a letter reac, which was an su-wer to the one already read. The letter was read. It was to Mr. Fitch, saving that be (Bright) was opposed to the abolitionists, but lad always been for the preservation and integrity of the Union, also that he was opposed to the eccreive policy of the Covery ment.

Government.
The resolution expelling Mr. Bright was rethe world in their supply of this prominent incredient of the gunpowder they used so lav-

A communication was received from the Mar shal of the Districe, in reply to the resolution beretafore adopted, in regard to slaves confined in the jail. The Marshal said the slaves have been so confined in consequence of old and uri form custom here, which he supposed according to law, but had not made investigation of the

Mr. Trumbull called up the resolution, ask Mr. Trumbull called up the resolution, asking the Secretary of State, if persons had been arrested in leyal states and by what authority.

Mr. Dixon opposed the resolution. He thought it best not to go into such questions in times like these when the very safety of the country is the atensed. The time had passed by when this abominable rebellion could be crushed by mild means. He would make no discrimination between the property of rebels. A great deal has been said about the opinions of conservative men. He had occasion to know something about such opinions, and knew them. He was for using any means for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Trumbull said he was as eager as any one to crush the rebellion. He would not

Mr. Trumbull said he was as eager as any one to crush the rebelion. He would not waste the powers of the Government in arresting persons in the loyal states, but would strike with the power of six kundred thousand men, and c ush the rebellion to earth. It seemed the very essence of despotism if men could be arrested by telegraph without power to reply or to have a trial. What becomes of constitutional librate is Ara very willing to trust the to have a trial. What becomes of constitu-tional liberty? Are you willing to trust the liberties of citatons in the hards of any one man no matter who? The people are engaged n the defense of constitutional liberty and the constitution as our fathers made it. That con titution is bread enough without any violation of it. He thought to harm could come out o

the resolution.

If the reply of the Secretary showed that aris that been made, and there was re authority for them, but that they were still necessary would it not be better to make a law to effect the like result?

Mr. Dixon said the resolution seemed to

Mr. Dixon said the resolution seemed to question the propriety of acts of a department of the Government, but he would rot make such a question at the present time. He deniced that there had been any usurpaine or despotism. There had been used extraordinary power from necessity. The most dangerous men now were those men in the North who are trying to convince the people that no body ought to be disturbed at the North. If any fault had been committed, it has been the fully of too much lenicacy.

Mr. Wilson was forry the Senator from Illinois had introduced such a resolution. The

Mr. Wilsen was forry the Senator from Illinois had introduced such a resolution. The Senator hows that the Secretary of State made the arcests by order of the President of the United States. If the Senator did not like the orders of the President, why not bing in a bill to clothe the President with all proper authority. The government, by the execution of this authority, saved the country in the dark hour of the one when to asson stalked abroad in Washington, and so was saved the state of Maryland. There were traitoious men all over the North, who expressed sympathy with traitors. Then the President through the Secretary of State, had these prisons arrested, and the turning of the doors of Fort Lafayette silonced innumerable traitors in the loyal states. Nine innumerable traitors in the loyal states. Naundred and ninety-nine out of every thousemen applicated and thanked the Government for this action. Why, then, come into Senate and blame the Government for saving the country? For he declared that it had done nore in this way to save the country than had the whole military force to this hour. The Government had been quite too lenient.

and it was time that more vigorous and determined action was had.

Mr. Hile thought the resolution eminently proper and appropriate, and should feel mortified if it was not passed. Our fathers fought for principle, for constitutional liberty regulated by law, and not for mere independence. The Government had better fail than be faithless to that great principle. He wanted to atrengthen the hands of the Government, but he wanted them to stretch their vigilance across the Potemac, Scuth instead of North. If the people, now pouring out their bleed and treasure, find they have been trified with, and that imbecility has stood in the place of courage in a vigorous and it was time that more vigorous and dete

procecution of the war, then there wild be such a storm come upon their heads such as history has never recorded, and with nr. great degree of faith we might even now hrar the rumblings of the coming storm. The people, he represented, will support the Grovernment in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and wee to those who do not understand the day and the hour and the crisis of draiting.

Mr. Kennedy was giad the resolution had been offered. Hr. nad always claimed hat Maryland was true to the Corstitution. He had never in any way said or done anything in violation of the oath he had taken to support the government. But if he thought the government was going wrong, he claimed the right to raise his voice against it. He stood here as a friend and supporter of the government, believing it had

supporter of the government, believing it had ample power to support itself under the Consti-

Mr. Doolittle moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Juniciary.

After a lengthy detaite it was referred, by ayes, 25—rees, 17—and, after an executive session, the Schate adjourned.

The fellowing bill was introduced by Serator Wilson for the release of slaves in the D strict of Columbia:

Sec. 1.—Provides that sil slaves become free

upon the passage of the not.

S. c. 2—Specifies that the owners thereof may within nine y days, and not later, present to commissioners applied for the purpose, their claims for said claves, not exceeding \$300 for each one.

Sec. 3—The Posifient by and with the advice of the Sec. int.

vice of the Senste, is to appoint three carmins sioners to receive and decide upon such claims. Sec. 4 —The commissioners to report within nine menths, and upon report being made the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to claimants the amount of their awards. Sec. 5 and 6.—These sections regulate details and provide for the compensation of commis-

Sec. 7 —Appropriates one million of dollars to carry out the provisions of the bill.

The Speaker presented the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Colorado asking for the establishment of a branch mint in that

the establishment of a branch mint in that Terr tory.

Mr. Conway, rising to a question of privilege, alluded to a dialogue between himself and Mr. Fouke, on Thursday. The former had included the battle of Beimont as in the series of defeats to our arms. Mr. Fouke had ineffectually asked Mr. Harding, who had the floor, to yield to him, that he might in his own language nail the falsehood to the counter. Mr. Conway had explained that he obtained his information from the newspapers. Mr. Conway, as he did not at that time hear the offensive remarks with distinctness, now desired to know whether Mr. Fouke intended to make the charge of falsehood personally applicable to him.

Mr. Fouke replied that he never heard of any newspaper paragraph to that effect, excepting

newspaper paragraph to that effect, excepting in the Chicago Trinune, which was afterwards contradicted. He then made a brief statement of the battle of Belmont, to show that it was a victory to the Federal treeps, concluding by saying that it was unkind in Mr. Conway to saying that it was unkind in Mr. Conway to insist on characterizing it as a defeat. He would permit the gentleman to make the ap-plication of the language he had herotofore uttered, as he (Mr. Conway) was the only judge in the matter.

in the matter.

Mr. Conway replying and that Mr. Fonke has refused to avail nimself of his generosity. He submitted to the candid judgment of the house, whether such conduct did not clearly manifest a deliberate purpose to bring on a parsonal collision without cause, and whether such conduct was not only unworthy a member of sonal collision without cause, and whether such conduct was not only unworthy a member of this House, but characteristic rather of a blackguard and a secondrel. (Sensation).

Mr. Richardson immediately called the gentleman to order. This was not the place to settle such difficulties. (Cries of order).

Mr. Fonke wanted to 237 one word in realization.

Mr. Stevens and others objected. They had mough of such things. The Speaker informed Mr. Fouke that no de-

bate was in order.

Mr. Fouks, amid the cries of "order." wa

Mr. Fouke, amid the cries of "order," was understood to say that Mr. Conway was a disgrace to the nation and humanity.

There the matter ended in the House.
The House passed a bill to strike from the pension roll the names of all persons who have taken up arms sgainst the Government, or in any manner aided the rebell on.

Mr. Granger introduced a bill for the relief of the Union soldiers now prisoners in Richmond and elsewhere in the rebel states. A letter was read, at his instance, from one of the prisoners, showing their description.

ng their descitution.

Mr. Wickliffe stated that the Quartermaster' Department promptly met their necessities by sending to the South two thousand fall suits of clothing.

The bill was referred to the Committee of

Military Affairs.
Mr. Cradlebaugh introduced a bill to establish vallandigham, of Ohio, introduced pre-

amble and resolution:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has reperted to this House that Capt. Chas. Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, an armed public vessel of the United States, did on the 6th of November, 1861, on the high seas, intercept the Trent, a British mail steamer, and foreiby remove therefrom James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal clizens, leading conspirators, rebel enemies, and dangerous men, who, with their suite, were on their way to Europe, to promote the cause of the insurrection, claiming to be Ambassadors from the second Confederate States, and,

States, and,
Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has fur Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and, moreover, in a public letter, has thanked Capt. Wilkes for the act.

Whereas, This House, on the first day of the session, did propose to tender the thanks of Cougress to Capt. Wilkes, for his brave, adroit and patriotic conduct, in the arrest of the traitors, James M. Mason and John Slidell,

Whereas, Further, on the same day, this House did request the President to confine the said James M. Mason and John Slidell in the raid James M. Mason and John Slidell in the cells of convicted felops, until certain military officers of the United States, captured and held by the so-called Confederate States, should be treated as prisoners of war: therefore be it Recoftred, As the sense of this House, that it is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Capt. Wilkes, in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government, and that this House pledges its full support to him in upholding now the honor and vindicating the courage of the Government and people of the United States against a foreign power.

power.

Mr. Vallandigham moved the previous question. They had heard the first growl of the British Lion. It remained to be seen who would cower.
Mr. Fenton, of New York, hoped the resolu-

tion would be referred to the Committee or reign Affairs. Mr. Vallandigham remarked that a forme Mr. Vallandignam remarked that a former resolution approbatory of Captain Wilkes was passed without being so referred. He (Val-landigham) had offered this resolution in good

The House then refused to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Fenton again moved that the preamble and resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The motion was agreed to by yeas, 109; nays, 16.

The House resumed the consideration of the

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorising the raising of a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentzeky.

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) hoped that the bill would not pass. According to the official returns, we have a standing army of between six and soven hundred thousand men, which is amply sufficient for the war. We have more soldiers now than can be used—therefore, the raising of twenty thousand volunteers for twelve months instead of for the war should not be authorized. He did not understand that the military authorized. He did not understand that the military authorities had asked for this increase. Besites he was opposed to the mode of raising men and

flicering them.

Mr. Richardson (Ill.) trusted that the bill

Mr. Richardson (III.) trusted that the bill would pass. The volunteers preposed to be raised in Kartucky were of the best kind, and familiar with the state. The base of operations was at Louisville, and 20,000 men were necessary to guard the base and the line on which our army is to advance.

Mr. Wickliffe (Kv.) said:—Kentucky hasfurnished a quota of 27 000 men. He repeated what he said the other day, namely:—That before he introduced the bill he mentioned the subject to the Secretary of War and also consulted the President, who, together with his Cabinet, he was informed approved of the measure. As to Mr. Lavejoy's opposition, he knew that gentleman would vete against anything but what related to negroes. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wickliffe said, that whenever our army shall move to take possession of Columbus, we will require every soldier that can be brought into the field, to re-take the place and march on Ten-

pessee. The volunteers will not be required to serve in Kentucky alone, but to fight wherever an enemy can be found, and they will do it. He (Mr. Wickliffe) entered his procest against making a regular ar.ny out of these more than six hundred thousand voluncers. The gendeman from Illinois, (Lovejoy,) was at the battle of Is il Bun, and must have seen we have not nonerough. (Lauphter.) The decisive battle in this campaign must be fought in Kentucky, and when fought, he wanted the high-ways protected.

MA TO THE LAW

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) opposed the bill. It was neither estimated nor called for by any Department of the Government. The war must be carried on in the most economical manner, so that the country will not become alarmed and be compelled to abandon it. We must practice components and retains the expenditures within compensate to avance it. We must practice economy, and restrain the expenditures within proper limits. We shall have to provide for a deficiency of from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fourceen millions of deliver, in addition to the regular appropriation of four hundred. tred and thirry millions, making necessary a otal appropriation of six bundred millions of follars. We should not vote a dollar to call into the service any more troops than now are mus-tared, unless necessity can be shown for their employment.

Mr. Duplay earnestly advocated the passage of the bill and showed the necessity of sup-phylicathe proposed force. The fierce contest may take place at any hour. Kentucky has been called the dark and bloody ground, and there must be a force sufficient to defend that border-

ate. They want this force for home prot ction first, They want this lores for none protection are, and then in the border. When the secessionists shall be driven out they want this force in addition to the other twenty-six thousand men already there in the field. Kentucky will not be friven out of the Union, she will remain true and loyal. She was the first to come into the Union after the formation of the Constitution and all he has to large it.

the Union after the formation of the Constitu-tion, and will be the last to leave it.

Mr. Diven (N. Y..) supported the bill on the ground that the rebeltion must be put down speedily, or the resources of the country will be exhausted. If this additional force will have the effect of conquering the rebels, then it would be conomical to authorise it.

Mr. Lovejey, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wielliffe, raid:—He would carry on the war to put down the rebellion, and let slavery take care of itself. He (Lovejey) was not to be intim-idated by any sneers or allusions to his anti-avery sontimen's. He was not afraid of the slave driver's whip. It is true that he was at Bail Rue, but he (Lovejey) (id not run.

slave driver's whip. It is true that he was at Buil Rus, but he (Lovijoy) oid not run.

Mr. Wicki ffe-1 only said that you were there. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lovejoy said that was true. The battle of Buil Run was not lost for want of trave soldiers, but because a portion of the officers were drunk. He was willing to protect every loyal man who loves the Union more than slavery, and would protect them to the extent of the power of the United States. He (Lovejoy) was willing to vote, in good faith, nen and money, but not for the proposed force at an expense of \$30,000,000 when it is not needed. Some of the superfluous force on the Potomse river ought to be sent to Kentucky.

Kentucky.

Mr. Wright, in advecating the bill, said the Mr. Wright, in advecating the bill, said the force was not for police service, but would act as an auxiliary to the army of the United States. It was recorted unanimously from the Committee on Military Affairs. Kentucky had behaved with great magnanimity, and had, in acdition to furnishing her full quota of troops, provided for paying her apportionment of the war tax.

Mr. Hickman (Pa.) did not see why the war should be conduced differently in Keatneky

war tax.

Mr. Hickman (Pa.) did not see why the war should be conduc ed differently in Kentucky than in any other state. She does not require a military system otherwise than is established by law. In reply to Mr. Lovejoy, he (Hickman) said that he understood that the reason why the army was hele here inactive was that the recruits required training, so as to make soldiers of them fit for the war.

Mesers. Bingham, of Ohio, Maynard, of Tennessee and Morrill, of Yermont, severally spike in factor of the bill.

Mr. Blair (Mo.) closed the debate. In reply to Mr. Lovejoy, he said: We have the best reason to believe that we have not men enough in the field, for we have not been able to conquer the enemy anywhere as yet, and we have not met him at any time excepting when he outnumbered us. Hence we have not been able to drive back the foe one foot.

Mr. Lovejoy replied, accounting for this by the fact, that the enemy will not meet us unless when he is in superior numbers.

Mr. Blair.—Then why should not our army

when he is in superior numbers.

Mr. Blair.—Then why should not our army Mr. Lovejoy.—Because we have no Gener-

Mr. Blair advocated the passage of the bill. The bill was passed.

Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution that
the Senate concurring, when the House adjourned on Thursday next, it be until the 6th of Jan-

The resolution was adopted by 60 against 56.

HOW THE EUROPEAN WAR

Washington, Dec. 16 .- The latest news from Washington, Dec. 16.—The latest news from England has occasioned no marked excitement among public men, the indignation of the British press having been anticipated. Hence the absence of expressions of surprise as pending disputes between the United States and Great Britain, heretefore the angry public voice has subsided to await the result of diplomatic formalities, so will it be again.

The particular claim of the British Government growing out of the removal of Messrs. Mason and Stidell, from the Trent, having yet to be presented, the arguments in its support

Mason and Sidell, from the Trent, having yet to be presented, the arguments in its support must become a question of controversy, and it is not unreasonable to assume that our own Government will have at least equal advantage and skill in the discussion.

When the British Government shall have made a formal demand for the restitution of the rebel ministers, the time will have arrived for such response as will show that, although we are engaged with the insurgents, there is still integrity in the Government to furnish such a reply as will not be at variance with our heretifure amply sus ained character of national independence.

independence.

The diplomatic corps seemed to be more concerned in the important question at issue than our own civil functionaries.

our own civil functionaries.

Questions are generally asked what will be the result of the controversy, rather than the expression of individual opinion upon the subject. As to the Administration, there is reason to believe that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet will be diverted in the least degree from their present course of conducting the war.

The Wall street panic is telegraphed here today and excites much amusement in adminitration circles. The falling of stocks in Wall street on newspaper reports of cabinet councils street on newspaper reports of cabinet councils

street on newspaper reports of cabinet councils in Landon, is considered rather a matter of speculation than of wisdom. It is thought that stocks will rise tomorrow in New York. The administration is understed to be expecting possibly a war with the Navajoes, but it has not begun to think a war possible with either England or France.

begun to this k : lasd or France. Detroit, Mich, Dec. 16 .- The European new creates a deep feeling, and the probabilities of a war with England are f. eely discussed. There is a general desire for our Government to place itself right as regar's the law, when it will be

itself right as regards the law, when it will be sustained at every sacrifice.

Clereland, Ohis, Dec. 16—The news from Figland has produced a decided sensation in this section. The general tentiment is that our Government must maintain its rights and dignity regardless of English bluster.

Baltimore, Dec. 16—The effect of the English news in Baltimore has been to call forth a warm Union sympathy with the position of the President, whilst the releast are rejoicing at the prospect of the aid of England to overthrow the Union. Nearly all the Irish in Baltimore have been secessionists, but they are now rallying for

been secess onists, but they are now rallying for the Union against England. Montreal, Dec. 16.—The news from England by the Europa and City of Wash ngton, creates much excitement. There is a strong British feeling throughout the province. Philadelphia, Dec. 16 .- The money article of

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The money article of the Bulletin, of this city, says:

"The foreign news caused a leverish and excited stock market tocay, with a downward tendency, particularly in "fancies." Reading declining 1 per cent. The better classes of securities sympathized with this downward movement, but in the absence of transactions prices are entirely nominal. The best bids for state leans are 1 per cent, bulow Saturday." oans are 1 per cent. below Saturday's prices. In monetary circles there is much distrust, and capitalists are bolding off until the bluster and excitement subsides.

excitement subsides. Toronto, Dec. 16.—The English news causes intense excitement, and the action of the home government is strongly approved.

Pitteburgh, Pa., Dec. 16.—The English news was received here with general astonishment and profound indignation at the tone of the English Press and the alleged policy of the British Government. There is one sentiment only here, that the honor of out country must be maintained, and no concession made to British bluster.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16. - The English news pro-

duced a profound tensation in commercial and financial circles, and the impression seems general that there is danger of a war with Great Britain, but whilst all admit that if Caprain Wilkee did wrorg in the Trent affair, due apology should be made, but if right, no humiliating concessions ought to be entertained for a moment to England or any other power.

The news greatly unsettled the markets and produced a temporary cessation of business, so that there was but little done in any department.

War Excitement in the City. yesterday, in consequence of the receipt of the news of England's bellicose attitude, was of a most varied, and, had it been upon any less serious subject, would have been of a most amusing character. In place of the usual morning salutations, everybody was asked by the first acquaiutance he met, in a manner as full of anxiety as if his individual opinion settled the whole matter, "Well, what do you think of the news from England?-Shall we have war?" Some thought we would and could whip 'er easier n'r wink"-others suggested that its immed ate effect would be the employment of the tlacks to do a share in settling up in a hurry our present little business at the South, so as to have our hands free for Eagland-a few gave way to expressions of fear that our Government might "tack down"-and mary expressed hopes that France, I cland, and a large party in Canada, would strike in our bebalf. Few, however, seemed to entertain an idea of England's coming out of a struggle victor, and altogether the feeling was a most hopeful one. A FIGHT ON THE NATIONAL OURSION.

Two men named John Psynolds and Patrick Keating, who are employed in a stable a No 30 Clarkson street, while in the hay-loft last evening, had a dispute relative to the present National difficulties. Their arguments assumed a beligerent form, and after a struggle of some minutes, Keating, it is alleged, shoved Beynolds through a window into the street; as Reynolds fell out, be dragged Keating with him. Reytolds was picked up, and it was found his skull was fractured. He was taken the to the New York Hospital. Keating was not injured, and was arrested and locked up in the 28th Precinct station house.

From Washington

Washington, Dec. 16.—A few days ago the House of Representatives possed a resolution cilling on the Secretary of War to furnish information concerning the disaster at Bill's Bleff, but the General-in-Chief considers that

Bi. II. Dut the General-in-Chief considers that is would be injurious to the public service to transmit a reply at present.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Col. Matheon, of the 32d Regt. N. Y. S. V., from Ross A. Fish, Capt. of Co. E., 1st Californa Regiment. Capt. Fish is now in the hands of the rebels, at Charleston, and it will be a matter of interest to know hew cursiddiers are faining in that section. It also shows the new than the control of the results of the research of the results of the research of the research of the results of the research faring in that section. It also shows the ne cessity of provicing for an exchange of prison

CHABLESTON, Dec. 1st, 1861.

My Dear Colonel: Your letter of Oct. 1sth was received Nov 5th, since when I have not heard from any one. You intimated that you would send a box of clothing, &c. If you have, I have not received it. I am sadly in want of clothing and of money, and am entirely at a loss how to direct you, so that I may be relieved. The risk of not getting a box is so great that I advise you not to send one. I think if you would remit fifty or a hundred dollars to the commanding officer at Fouriess Monree, he would be able to forward it with safety if any one could. It is impossible to give a parmanent address, as we are changed occasionally. We are now in Challeston jail. Dear Colonel, the imprisonment is killing on us all. Today we saw the last of Surgeon Griswold, of the 38th New York Scott Life Guard. Where disease takes one now, we have no vitatity to shake it off. If our Government does not do S8th New York Scott Life Guard. Where disease takes one now, we have no vitaity to sbake it off. If our Government does not do something soon, a higher Court will set le our question. You know my cheerful spirits, but I am not the same. I worked hard to get up the California Regiment, and I love it dearly. It seems hard that my efforts are to be blotted out, and my existence to be unknown, save to a few weeping relations. Tell Senators Latham and McDougall and mofiends, that the prisoners demand their etern I endeavors for their release. It is a shame that these who have labored and fought so well, should be permitted to die in a strange land in a juil, carried to a lone grave unaccompanied by even a comrade soldier, there to rest

panied by even a comrade soldier, there to rest unknown as well as unknowned.

Please write to my sister, or forward this:— Please write to my sister, or forward this:—
The opportunities of writing are so few, and the chances of letters never reaching their destination, and the limits placed upon their contexts by the authorities, forbid my writing to my below d mother and dear sister, and dearest L., I could not do so. They know my feelings a d my undying devotion to my cause. I trust in God soon to be with you, I never hear from you, but I know the his ory of the First California Regiment will be a good one.

Direct my letters to Fort Morroe; some may come by chance. Poor Jim Potter, Major of the New York 38th regiment, with the rest of the field officers are in solitary confinement, awaiting the punishment to the privateers. The same punishment awaits them. God be with you all.

Your's ever,

(Signed,)

Capt. Co. E. Ist California Reg't.

The subject of the difficulty between Representatives Fouke and Conway is now in the hands of their respective friends.

Six companies of Col. Avery's cavalry, under command of Cel. Owens, proceeded to Fairfax Court House today, and went through the village in different directions. No indications of the enemy were discovered in that vicinity, excepting a few rebel pickets, one of whom was killed.

The Butler Expedition Heard from.—Ship Island Occupied.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 15, via Baltimore, Dec. 16.—No flag of truce left here today for Norfolk on account of the heavy wind.

The steamer James Adger arrived here from altimore this morning.

The chartered steamer Constitution, Capt. 4.

The chartered steamer Constitution, Capt. A.
T. Fletcher, arrived here this afterneon.
The Constitution left Boston in November
last, with the 26th Mass. and the 9th Conn regiments, and arrived at Ship Island on the 3c of

giments, and arrived at Ship Island on the 3c of December. All the troops were landed he next day by some rebel steamers which i ad been captured by our fleet.

The Constitution remained at Ship Island four days, and sailed for Key West and Havana. She stopped at Havana two days.

The Constitution will take in coal at this place and sail for Boston tomorrow evening, when it is supposed she will take on board three more regiments for the South.

A steamer, doubtless the S. R. Spaulding, frem Beaufort, is coming up the bay.

The Recent Fight in Western Virginia. Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Phil-lippi says that our forces at the battle of Alte-gbany Camp numbered one thousand eight hun-dred. They came in sight of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in front of their intrench-ments, charged upon them and drove them back. back.

A hot fire was kept up during the afternoon on both sides, and several brilliant charges were

made by our men.

Gen. Milroy with rew his forces at nightfall, intending to renew the attack in the morning. During the night, however, the rebels left their camp, burning a crything they could not carry with them.

Our loss is twenty killed and thirty wounded burning everything they could not carry while the rebel loss is a hundred and fifty killed, including a field officer.

By this action he front of Gen. Reynolds is

cleared of the enemy, there being no organized rebel force within forty miles of our advanced A detachment sent out from Phillippi on Sat urday, returned last night with three rebe illas, including the notorious Jake Kurn. bel guer

Southern Items. Chicago, Dec. 16 .- The Peoria TRANSCRIPT The Bowling Green, Ky., Courier, says that Parson Brownlow was arrested for treason by the Confederate States Commissioners at Knoxville, on the 6th inst., and committed to

ill.
The Knoxville Register says that the rumor
fan order from the Rebel War Department for
Brownlow's safe conduct North had created intense excitement.

The North Carolina STANDARD, of the 4th inst., learns from a reliable source that a Federal regiment had taken possession of Portsmoult, N. C., and that there are ten Yankee steamers in Persiles Sound

Movements of Prenties in Misseuri.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 15.—Forty of General Prenties' command returned here last night, most of them sick with the messles. They report that the Federals had several skirmishes with rebels on their march, killing a few of them. When at the river opposite Lexington, they were fired on by the rebels at that place, and Gen. Prenties dispersed them with shells from three twelve pounders, but there being no ferry or mans of crossing the river our forces were compelled to return to Richmond for forage. Movements of Prenties in Mis. ourl.

It was Gen. Prentiss' intention, however, to cross the river, Saturday, at a point above Lexington, and the forces from Sedalia and Kansas Ci y would join him. The rebels are reported to be 2,000 strong.

Missouri Affairs. Missouri Affairs.

Rolla, Dec. 15 — Several citizens of Arkaness have reached here during the past week, and enlisted in the Arkaness company, under Capt. Ware, late member of the Logislature from that state. These men ray there was a Union society in Izard, Fulton, Ind-pendent and Searcey counties, numbering 2,500 men, which could have made an organized stand in two wooks mere, but it was betrayed.

The Case of Col. Kozlay. The Case of Col. Kezlay.

Albany, Dec. 16.—Col. Kezlay, of the 51th
Repiment (diram Barney Rides), Gen. Blanker's Division, who resigned last month, has occur
re-commissioned by Gov. Morgan to the comn and of the same regiment, the difficulties between Gen. Blanker and the Colonel having
been adjusted.

been adjusted.

sey City to take the cars of the New Jersey rail road for transportation to Washington. The men presented an intelligent, soldierly, and, we are most happy to state, sober appearance, equal to any regiment which has left the city. Their lines were crowded with women-the wives, relatives and sweethearts of the "bowld soger boys." Some weeping and convulsively clinging to the objects of their particular anxiety, others cheerily encouraging their dear ones to do their duty like men, for their own sake and the honor of old Ireland. The streets through which they passed were thronged with admiring spectators, another testimony to what has been so often teld in song and story—the popularity of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the fair say. The Fourth position of the Irish soldier among the Irish sold has been so often told in song and story—the popularity of the Irish soldier among the fair sex. The Fourth regiment was complete, and theroughly armed and equipped. Of the Fifth, however, only four batteries were ready to march. These were supplied with all their equipments, except gans, which they will re-

ceive in Washington. DEPARTURE OF THE VERMOST CAVALRY. The First regiment of Vermont cavalry, Col. . B. Platt, which arrived here on Sunday last, proceeded yesterday on their way to Washingon. Having formed on Twenty-third street, near where they were quartered on Sanday night, they marched down Twenty-third street, Fifth avenue and Broadway, to pier No. 1, where they embarked for Elizabethport. The splendid and, notwithstanding our military experience, rather unusual sight in our streets of full regiment of cavalry, numbering some 1,030 men and 1,100 horses, attracted a great deal of attention, and the handsome appearance of the regiment elicited universal applause. Their horses are of the French Canadian breed not large, but hardy, agile and easily kept in condition.

CITY NEWS.

COL. MULLIGAN, the hero of Lexington has in invitation from a number of prominent citiens of New York to visit this city and deliver an address based upon the celebrated seige. He has accepted, and will lecture to-morrow, Wed nesday evening, the proceeds to be for the re lief of Ireland.

THE 15TH WARD POLICE report that a Miss Mary Smith, of Hartford, Ct., fell on Sunday in Thompson street, and broke her leg. Officer Demorest went to her assistance and procured a doctor who, in the course of an hour repaired the damage, and the lady walked off without ssistance. It turns out that the leg was a wooden one, and the doctor a blacksmith.

"Cash Paid for Confederate Bonds, At 25 ANN STREET."-This is the substance of a poster which appears on most of the curb stones broughout the city. A correspondent suggests that it should read, Cash paid for Confederate Bonds, and other waste paper.

THE LADIES' UNION BAZAAR, at the City Assembly Rooms, is one of the most successful of charitable undertakings. The hall is constantly crowded by liberal buyers, and the re-ceipts, yesterday, from the single item of admission tickets was \$575.

Police Intelligence, &c.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS .- The 27th Precinc Police, on Sunday night, made a descent upon a public house kept at No. 4 Greenwich street, by Thomas O'Kcefe, and arrested nine persons, whom they found playing cards for money. The prisoners were taken before Justice Cornolly, who, after investigating the charge, discharged them with a reprimand, and a caution for the future. or the future.

SHOOTING BOYS .- On Sunday evening, see eral boys were playing in front of Higgins liquor store, corner of Jackson and Water s's. iquor store, corner of Jackson and Water s's., when some person from an upper story of the house discharged a pistol loaded with shot among them. Two of the boys, Edward Marchant and Samuel Primrose, were seriously wounded—the former having received three shots in the leg, the latter three in the head and one in the neck. They were attended by Dr. Wells, and the 7th Ward police arrested on suspicion three men, who were in the house, named Wm. Higgins, Bernard Fitzpatrick, and Patrick Daly. They were taken before Justice Steers and held for examination.

FIGHT IN A SALOON.—On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a fight occurred in the lager beer saloon, No. 10 North William street, kept by Micha-l Hallicher. Officer Cary, of the 4th Ward Police, entered the place and attempted to arrest some of the belligerents, but was assaulted and shoked. Officer Mullen and a citizen then came in, and the keeper of the place and his brother were arrested.

hen came in, and the keeper of the place and his brother were arrested. The latter was held by Justice Connolly to answer, and the former, having had his leg fractured in the row, was taken to his residence, No. 108 Madison street.

Amusement Notices.

Amusement Notices.

The Irish Spectacle of "O'Donoghue," At the Old Bowery Theatre.—Since the latter part of October, Mr. Stickney's equestrian corps, gifted and versatile, have met with marked success, and the absence of all abuses has won the patronage of respectability. No man row need fear to take his lady, wife or daughters there, and we predict that the coming holdays will confer no larger share of festive patronage on any shrine of sport in New York than the Bowery will enjoy, and enjoy justly. The brilliant show piece of O'Donoghue is founded on a popular Irish legend, the acene of which is laid in and about the famous Lake of Killarney. Not the least merit of the wild, rollicking and romantic piece, is the fact that it conveys, under the form of a pleasing allegory, a temperance moral—the more effectual because dense good-humoredly and gracefully. The manner of reformists more eften offends than their matter. This attractive pageant is commendable and impressive in both respects; and the sons and daughters of generous, frank, quick witted Old Ireland will not only recognize the wholesome hints embodied in this dramatic legend, but also its truth to nature and

MIR MENU VORK SHIN

history, as visible in the splendid paistings of the scenic artists, Hielge, Wallack and Winderlick, as in the laughable and stirring representations of the peculiar "Sports of Ireland."

Among the extraerdinary scenic pictures of the piece, which excited the enthusiastic praise of the speets or so Saturday night, were The Glen of Mischief, by Moonlight; The Lake of Killarney, by Sunrise; The Subterranean Grotto; The Coral Stable of the Thousand Steeds; The Laughing Forest; May-Day among the Hills of Killarney; The Pursuit through the Laughing Forest; and the Lake of Destruction; most brilliant settings for this gem of a piece.

That it will excite entense enthusiasm, ameng our Irich population especially,—they being the best judges of the subjects with which it so adroitly deals,—we have not a doubt. It will revive the cherished associations of that remarkable Isie, the genius of whose children has irradiated the ranks of war, the halls of statecmanship, the forems of oratory, the genial circles of wit and humor, and the golden page of poetry; and white it recalls the holy memories which cluster round the Irish peasant's hearth, it will awake a sigh for glories gone but optune turning, and invoke a tear of regret that the social institct, which should have proved her tlessing, has too often proved her bane.

Let none fair if seeing O Douchue at the B-weily. Could with its representation, will also be witnessed the exploits of some of the greats at iders and gymms in the world.

The Approaching Legislature of the State of New York-List of the Senators p Assemblymen.

Dist. Names. P. of Office A Idress.

1 Mouros He derroe, Jan & a. Quee a co.

2 Jasse C Smith, B. o. kiyh, Kinga co.

3 Henry C Murphy, Bouklyn, Kinga co.

4 Christian B, Wostruff, New York, N. Y. co.

5 Charles G, Cornell, New York, N. Y. co. Proclamation of Gen Phelps.

altimore, Dec. 16.—Brigadier Gen. Phelps,
their Island, Mississippi, on the 5th of Dec.,
footh a proclamation to the loyal citizens of
Southeast strongly anti-slavery in tone.

Military and Naval Affairs.

EPARTURE OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH BEGIMENTS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Fourth regiment (infantry) of the Irish
Brigade, or 88th regiment (infantry) of the Irish
Brigade, or 88th regiment (artillery), left
authors, and the Fif h regiment (artillery), left
yesterday for the seat of war. They care
down in the beat from Fort Schuyler, where for
some weeks past they have have been quartered, landed at the root of East 23d street, and
thence marched down Broadway to Cortlandt

2 J. 188 C Smath, Benedic, New York, N. Y. co.
5 Hardin B. Woodful, New York, N. Y. co.
6 John J. Bradley, New York, N. Y. co.
7 Hardin B. Choulty, New York, N. Y. co.
8 Hardin B. Choulty, New York, N. Y. co.
9 Hardin B. Woodful, New York, N. Y. co.
10 Jacob S. Freer, Islandin B. Woodful, N. Y. co.
11 Joseph H. Ramsey, Lavyersvide, Sch. bario.
12 Esliph Rebars as, Hampton, Washington co.
13 Jonn V. L. Prun, Albany, Albany to.
14 Joseph H. Ramsey, Lavyersvide, Sch. bario.
15 John Willers, Sar t ga Soing, S ravoga.
16 Euse II M. Livile, Glens Falle, Warren co.
17 Chos C. Montgom r., Washington, St. Law.
18 James A, Bell, Dexter Jeffer o. co.
19 George A. Hardin Ettie Falle, Harkinger co.
20 George A. Hardin Ettie Falle, Harkinger co.
21 Hard K. Stanfort, Fulle n. Osse, go co.
22 Allen Murros, Syracuse, Onondaga co.
23 Hary A. Clark, Bainbridge, Chenange,
24 Lymna Trunan, Oswego, Tioga.
25 Chauncey M. About, Nile, Cayura co.
26 Chauncey M. About, Nile, Cayura co.
27 Chos.
28 Chauncey M. About, Nile, Cayura co.
29 Chomes G. Choulty, New York, N. Y. co.
29 Chomes G. Choulty, New York, N. Y. co.
29 Chomes G. Choulty, New York, N. Y. co.
20 George A. Hardin 23 Hary A. Clark, Bainbridge, Chemange, 24 Lyman Trunan, Oswego, Tioga. 26 Charles J. Folger, Geneva, Ontarlaco, 27 Charles C. ok, Havata, Schuyler co, 27 Charles C. ok, Havata, Schuyler co, 28 Lysander Fair v. Rochester, Monroe co, 29 Almanz r Hutchinson, Gaines, Ociens co, 30 Wilkes Angel, Angelica, Allegany co, 31 John Ganson, Buffole, Eric co, 32 H. C. Young, New Alvien, Catraugus co,

ALBANY.....1 John Vanderzee, *Co-yman's L

2 Albert G Purday, Oneida, 1 G. E. McGonegal, Irondeq Nicho'ss Newkirk, Fort Hu

2 D niel Leamy.
3 George I., Lutrel.
4 Wm. J. C. Kenney.
5 James W. Boah.
6 William J. Co.y.
7 Henry J. Saymond.
8 William J. Olvany.
9 Alex. McLed.
0 Daniel M. O'Brien.
1 Noah A. Childs.
2 Andrew Smith.
3 Alexander Ward.
4 Royal Pholps.
5 David S. Geldington.
6 Dennis McCabe. 15 David S. Ceddingten.
16 Dennis McCabe,
17 Edwards Jones.
1. Benj. H. Fleicher, Lockport.
2 Peter A. Por er, Niagars Fall
1. C. M. Scholefield. Wnitesiow

Eli Avery, Sauquoit, Thomas D. Penfield, Came 4 Jeremiah Swet, Ulica,
ONONDAGA. 1 Frederick A. Lyman, Mar2 Thomas G. Alvord, Syracu
3 R. Nelson Gere Geddes,
ONTARIO. 1 David Pickett, Gorham
2 Francis O. Mus an, Cuanda
ORANGE. 1 Daniel R. Hudson Boom G
2 J Van Eten Jr. Hugenot.

3 Sylvester Waterbury, Nassa., Smith Ely, New Brighton.
Jomes S. Hurring, Piermet. 1 Elias P. Townsley, E. DeKe St. Lawrence 1 Elias P. Townsiey, E. Dek.
2 James Rediogem, Wadding
3 Calvin T. Hulburd, Basher
Saratoga. ... I John Fulton, Waterford.
2 Nath, M. Hougton, S. Cor Schenectady. Simon J. Schermerhorn, S.
Sconarie. ... Wm. C. Lumont, Charlottet
Schevler. ... Alvin C. Hause Weston.
Seneca. ... Peter Van Vleet, Ovid.
Steuben. ... 1 Daniel D. Brysn, Sonora.
2 Henry Sarwood, Addison.
3 Sarmund M. Alley, Hyrnells
3 Sarmund M. Alley, Hyrnelis

STEUERN 1 Deniel D. Bryan, Sonora,
2 Henry Snerwood, Addison
3 Samuel M. Alley, Hornelis
SCIFIGLE. 1 John C. Davis, Riverbead,
2 John S. Havens, Brockhaw
SULLIVAN Benjin L. Ludingkos, Mont
Tioga. Benjin L. Ludingkos, Mont
Tioga. Benjin L. Tracy, Owego
Tioga. Ezra Corneli, Ithacs.
ULSTER 1 Jesse F. Bokstaver, Sauge
2 George T. Pierce, Esopus.
3 Ebenezer Westbrook, Acco.
WARREN Toomas S. Gray, Warrensi
WASHINGTON 1 George H. Taylor, Ft. Eive
2 Philip H. Nehr, Hebron.
WAYNE 1 Evan N. Thomas Rose, a
2 Advam Pryne, Williamsets
WESTCHESTEB 1 Pierre C. Tallman, Morrist
2 Newbery D. Halsteed, Ryd
3 Chauncey M. Depeu, Pesse
WYOMING Lucius Peck, Java.
4 January
VATES. Darius A. Ogden, Penn Y

Auother Fight in Western Virginiu-Hours' Battle between 750 ? Troops and 2,000 Rebels—The, Driven Back with Heavy Loss ; son, the Rebel General, Wounds Cincinnati, Dec. 14.—A special disper Cheat Mountain to the COMMERCIAL "On yesterday one of the hardest fought battles of the war was fough

fought battles of the war was faugh gheny Camp, Pocahontas Co., Va., Gen. R. H. Milroy, commanding troops, and Gen. Johnson, of Georgianning the rebels.

The fight lasted frem daylight till ar The Union lose is about 30, and the over 200, including a Major and my officers, and thirty prisoners.

Gen. Johnson was shot in the moun fatally. The Twelfth Georgia Regined the most.

Gon. Milroy's force numbered 750 the Ninth and Thirteenth Indian-Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Oh'l Second Virginia.

Gen. Johnson's force numbered as men.

men.
The Ninth Indiana Regiment for to the last. After driving the enelogy barracks no less than five times, () tired in good order.
The rebels set fire to their camp to Stanten.
Gen. Milroy has driven the lawestern Virginia.